

Striking students hit by injunction

by Helena Lamed

The striking Université de Montréal students won a partial victory yesterday when it was announced late in the afternoon that the Dean of the Faculty of Arts would grant the \$6,000 needed to put the "pilot project" of the sociology students into operation.

The pilot project would replace the current curriculum with a "more relevant" course of study. The students are expected to abandon their demand for full accessibility to the program and agree to limit admission to third year students.

A general meeting of social science students held early in the afternoon debated possible action in the face of an injunction, which was presented before the Superior Court at 2 pm. The injunction named six people: three members of the sociology students' negotiating committee, and three students (who happen also to be in sociology) picked at random from the picket lines.

The injunction applies to the entire U de M student body. It prohibits group assemblies, occupations, picket lines, or any other means of impeding free access to classes, particularly in the arts and science building, which has been occupied by social science students since last Wednesday.

Violators face a maximum penalty of \$50,000 or a year in jail. According to latest reports from *Le Jour*, the injunction was granted late yesterday.

Representatives from the various social science departments extended their full support to the struggle of the sociology students. The history students' association advocated continuing the strike despite the injunction. This was greeted with thunderous applause and seemed to indicate the general mood of the students.

The negotiating committee for the sociology students, who began boycotting classes at the end of September after their proposed curriculum was rejected by the administration, said that they were inclined to respect the injunction. Their apparent acquiescence met with disappointment and some hostility from the rest of the assembly.

The students seemed to reach an impasse half-way through their meeting. As it was not clear when the injunction would be obtained, they did not know how long they could legally group on campus. They faced considerable problems in finding a suitable place to meet beyond the boundaries established by the injunction. They finally decided to transform the assembly into a march

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Volume 58

Some 1500 spirited students of Université de Montréal yesterday received news that they would no longer be allowed to demonstrate on campus. So they gave it one last legal workout.

Law students to remain in class

by Michael Ledonna

Quebec law students, who went on strike last year over their program of studies, have been strangely silent this year.

Last year, the students struck for a day demanding changes in their post graduate teaching and testing program.

At the beginning of this school year, similar protest actions by Quebec law students were imminent if the past year's demands had not been appeased.

Last year's strike had been marked by a march on the

Palais de Justice directed at the Quebec Minister of Education.

The protesting students complained about the Quebec Bar Association's six month lecture program which featured a bar test after each month. All of these tests had to be passed by a law student in order to be able to join the Bar. After the six month program, the students had been required to work for a practicing lawyer for eight months.

The vice-president of this year's McGill Law Undergraduate Society says, "The reason the Quebec students were so opposed to this method was

primarily because of a very high failure rate, about 50%. This is why the students were really upset. It wasn't the methods in principle."

The vice-president also claimed that last year's complaints centered around the "poor quality of education in the lectures given by members of the Bar."

This year's instructional program, according to the source is "basically the same as last year's, except that the lecture program is now eight months long instead of six, and the apprentice program is six in-

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Rodinson:

Is peace in the Middle East possible?

by Marc Cassini

Professor Maxime Rodinson, on a two-day Quebec visit from France and considered an expert on the Middle East, delivered an appraisal of the Arab-Israeli situation last evening in the Parish hall of Mary Queen of the World Church.

Rodinson was invited to speak by the Committee for Peace in the Middle East, which, since its establishment last November has been advocating that a free and independent Palestine be set up under the auspices of a Geneva conference.

Rodinson prefaced his speech with the question: "Is peace impossible?" and added that the alternatives facing the

belligerents are total military victory or compromise.

"The root of the problem," said Rodinson in characteristic Parisian drawl, "is that the state of Israel was established in 1948 amidst Arab nations who were set against it."

He addressed this question by focusing on Zionist aspirations in Palestine. "How can Palestine, which has historically been an Arab state, logically become Jewish?"

Rodinson believes, however, that Zionist ideology was historically inevitable. "Events," he stated, "and the traditional messianic aspirations of the Jewish faith have pointed to Jewish nationalism," a phenomenon that Rodinson con-

siders 'Palestinocentrism'.

Rodinson peppered a large part of his speech with sarcasm directed primarily at the relationship between the Jewish faith and Zionist politics. "Originally, the Jews as a whole were paradoxically against Zionism," said Rodinson.

"Strangely enough," he added, "there was no density of Jewish population where Zionism emerged, while nationalism usually springs up in areas with conglomerations of like-minded people."

Part of his exposition was devoted to the misunderstandings that have plagued Arab-Israeli relations. "A basic one is that the Arab language has only

one word for both nationalism and nationality. In other words, the Arab nations interpret Zionism as the assertion of a nationality—which Zionists are not."

Rodinson criticized the Jewish tendency to consider themselves in the same light that Marxists see the proletariat—the embodiment of all exploitation and misery."

Rodinson finally returned to his initial question: "Is peace impossible?"

Rodinson said that a total Israeli military victory, which would force the Arab nations to recognize recent Israeli conquests and to accept Israeli occupation of captured territories, is inconceivable.

"A total Arab victory," said Rodinson, "which would imply the conquest of Israel, and a victory for Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), is equally inconceivable."

Rodinson believes that compromise is the sole solution. He considers the establishment of a free and independent Palestine essential. Rodinson also believes that Israeli conquests will have to stand.

Peace, according to Rodinson is impossible. "The year 1948 was supposed to be the end of Middle East catastrophes. But both sides have committed horrors since then. It is only logical," Rodinson continued, "that both sides will find a place for horror in the future."

today

East Asia Studies Association: Dr. Shuichi Kato will lecture on "Glorification of Death in Japanese Tradition" in McConnell Engineering 204 on Friday, Nov. 7, and not today as announced in yesterday's What's What column.

Interaction McGill: Interaction needs people: If you're interested in peer counselling, and are willing to put in 4-6 hours a week, come to a meeting today at 5 pm, in the Union, room 460.

Anthropology Students Association: A very important Contract Renewal Meeting at 12 in Leacock 738. Purpose: not only to discuss Prof. Felt but also to draw up procedures concerning future contract talks.

Christian Science Organization: Meeting tonight at 7 pm at 3484 Peel Street, Campus Chaplaincy Centre. Learn about healing through spiritual means. All are welcome to attend and share experiences.

Bridge Club: Duplicate game cancelled this week only.

Hillel: "Israel's Battle against Isolation: Shifting Relations with Europe and the Third World" with Walter Eytan...former Israeli Ambassador to France, First Director-General of Israel's Foreign Ministry, Leacock 219 at 8:30 pm. Sponsored by the Committee for Social Justice in the Middle East. Info: 845-9171.

McGill Christian Fellowship: Join us for Dr. Art Van Seters' introduction to the book of Jonah. From 1 to 2 pm in the Newman Centre, 3484 Peel St.

Books for Prisoners: The John Howard Society is requesting people to donate books to prisoners in the Archambault Maximum Security Institute in Ste. Anne des Plaines. Stick books in the box in the Union lobby today through next week. Be generous, after all, none of us would want to be put away for years. For large donations call Eric 935-5481.

Motorcycle Club: Meeting at 1 pm in Union 307. Party report.

Debating Union: Essentials of rabble-rousing and the usual antics starting at 7:30 pm in Union B42, home of the verbal cortex. Videotape your own debate at Concordia at 8:30 too.

Women's Intramural Volleyball: Games Tonight: 5:30 pm - P.E. I vs Management, Medicine vs Arts and Science. 6 pm - P. and OT vs Medicine, Management vs P.E. II. 6:30 pm - Law vs P and OT, Arts and Science vs P.E. I. 7 pm - Medicine vs P.E. II, Law vs Management.

Women's Studies Steering Committee: Open meeting of the Women's Studies Steering Committee to discuss future plans for Women's Studies at McGill. All interested faculty and students are welcome. Union 457-458, 4:30 pm.

Capitalism takes a Halliday: Jon Halliday, author of "A Political History of Japanese Capitalism", will speak on The Japanese State and the Crisis of Japanese Capitalism, 4 pm, Leacock 219.

around campus

Gay McGill to date

Wednesday evening, October 29, the Students' Society granted Gay McGill a \$1,000 temporary operating budget. A more detailed version of the original budget in full has been

submitted to the Financial Committee of the Students' Society, subject to approval at the next Council meeting.

Previously discussed projects and activities can now be reconsidered with an aim towards their implementation. Areas of interest to be discussed at the upcoming meeting of Gay McGill include: our position vis-a-vis the Students' Society, dances and socials to be held during the rest of the year, and general participation of members.

The meeting will be held Wednesday evening, Nov. 5, at 7 pm on the North Balcony, 4th floor, Union Building. All members and other interested gay students are urged to attend and give their active support.

Interim Executive Committee of Gay McGill

classifieds

These ads may be placed in the advertising office at the University Centre from 9 am to 5 pm. Ads received by 10 o'clock appear the following day. Rates: 3 consecutive insertions—\$3.00 maximum 20 words. 15 cents per extra word.

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Driving SOUTH? I want a ride to Connecticut (or NYC) for weekend of Nov. 7-9. After 8 pm Mon, 931-5670. Will share driving and expenses.

Person knowledgeable in health food diets to arrange special Sabbath menus for Chabad House. Call 842-6616.

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'Prejudices should never be represented in a nation's laws'

by Marc Cassini

"It's bad enough when an individual sincerely feels that blacks are inferior. But prejudices of that nature should never be represented in a nation's laws and constitution."

These words, spoken by Philip Slayton, associate professor of law at McGill, capture in a nutshell the current controversy raging over Canada's immigration policy.

In an article that appeared in *The Gazette* (Oct. 7), Slayton criticized public furore over the "sudden invasion of Canadian cities (notably Montreal, Toronto, and Vancouver) by foreigners." He also disagrees with the assumption that an influx of immigrants damages the Canadian economy.

Slayton believes that the Green Paper, published last spring by the Department of Manpower and Immigration, incorporates these prejudices.

The Green Paper has a mandate to explore the possibilities that face the federal government in the determination of a new Immigration Act. It hopes to connect the urban sprawl, the decline in rural population and the oversupply of skilled technicians with immigration.

According to Professor Slayton, the Green Paper implies that there is a need to block certain ethnic groups, mostly non-whites from third world nations, in order to ensure "social harmony".

According to Professor Slayton, Canada's existing Immigration Act makes it difficult for an immigrant from the third world to gain entrance into Canada. Other regulations (and now the act itself) make admission contingent upon an immigrant's ability to accumulate certain "points". These

points correspond to education, technical skill, and experience. The more education, skill and experience an immigrant has, the more points he or she is awarded. Consequently, the more points one has, the better one's chances are of being admitted into Canada.

Education and technical ability are for the most part more readily available to European Caucasians than to an individual from Bangladesh, India, or the Caribbean.

Professor Slayton is also appalled by a suggestion put forward by an assistant deputy minister in the Department of Manpower and Immigration that immigrants would have to agree to live in a remote "work-starved" area of the country for a specified period of time. An immigrant would be denied social services if he broke this agreement.

"Not only is it morally wrong," said Slayton, "but the government could be attacked on constitutional grounds."

Flipping through a volume of *The Canadian Bill of Rights*, Slayton pointed out that "anyone in Canada—not necessarily a citizen—but anyone, shall not be coerced to do anything he does not want to do."

"Perhaps," said Slayton, "the government could induce immigrants to live in work-starved areas by making the prospect attractive. For instance, an immigrant who would agree to work in northern Ontario or Chibougamau would be exempt from paying federal income tax for a couple of years. But unconditional coercion is out of the question."

Another proposal which has been advanced is to grant chosen immigrants probationary landed status. The new arrival would be allowed to remain in Canada on a permanent basis if, at the end of a year or two, he or she had shown an ability to integrate

into society and contribute to the country.

Professor Slayton considers this proposal equally ridiculous. "It would be morally insufferable to deport an immigrant after twelve or eighteen months simply because he had added nothing to Canada."

Slayton does not endorse the belief that immigrants damage the economy and increase unemployment.

"No one," he said, "has ever proven to me that immigrants have taken jobs that Canadian citizens would otherwise have had. If immigrants affect the economy at all, I would say that the opposite would be the case."

Slayton went on to say that "an immigrant in Canada needs a house, clothes; he eats food. He is generating work and is, therefore, stimulating, not harming, the economy."

He added that "one thing we don't realize is that Canada is a nation built by immigrants. It is significant that in 1913, for instance, Canada admitted 400,000 immigrants and the years adjacent to it had figures just as high. The figure for 1973 was only 184,000."

Professor Slayton does not feel that the Green Paper should be the subject of too much criticism.

"The government is sensitive to the people's wishes," he said. "But they have to be constantly reminded to legislate in a rational manner. They must not incorporate our racist prejudices into our laws."

Slayton believes that the existing Immigration Act brims with inadequacies that need to be considered before a new one is even attempted. The act contains provisions on "prohibited classes", groups of people that, under no circumstances, are admitted into Canada. The prohibited classes include (in the exact language used in the document) "idiots, morons, imbeciles and other-

wise insane individuals; people suffering from tuberculosis, blindness, deafness, 'dumbness', and other physical ailments and deformities; prostitutes, pimps, and homosexuals."

"At present," concluded Professor Slayton, "inquiry officers have too much power. An officer can deport an immigrant without consulting a higher authority. And, of course, a fundamental aspect of democratic law is that no one can simultaneously be prosecutor and judge."

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Striking...

continued from page 1

on the administration building to demonstrate their unity and resolve, and then to wait for the actual delivery of the injunction today.

They marched up to the tower and grouped, chanting, on the stairs of the main entrance to the University. There they were told of the Dean's concession. There was general jubilation, and the Dean's emphasis that "a precedent has not been set" was soundly jeered.

But the injunction is still effective, and some of the more militant students favour "unlimited strike action until these repressive 'mesures de guerre' against the students are repealed." They fear that the

Dean's granting of the funds may simply be a red herring to pacify the students on the immediate issue.

The social science students have arranged for a meeting today, off-campus to decide on a final course of action. It seems that they will return to class by Wednesday.

Law...

continued from page 1

stead of eight, so that it still works out to fourteen months. The difference is that the students have more time between tests."

One of the demands of last year's striking law students was that the lecture program be taken out of the hands of the Provincial Bar and be given

under the universities' auspices.

This will happen in 1976, according to the Law Undergraduate Society source, because, "The government doesn't want to spend money by sponsoring professional corporations, so that professional training will be given at Université du Québec; run jointly by the faculty and the Bar."

"In effect, then," said the source, "the \$1,000,000 formerly given to the Bar is now given to the university."

There have been no protests this year about the methods of instruction or testing because the results on the tests so far have been much better than those of last year, possibly because of the longer time the students have to cover the same material.

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like to know
about us,

We'd like
to know
about you!

Meet us on campus
November 10.



CANADIAN IMPERIAL
BANK OF COMMERCE

MCGILL DAILY

The McGill Daily is published five times a week by the Students' Society of McGill University, 3480 McTavish Street, Montreal. Editorial opinions expressed in these pages are not necessarily the official opinions of the Students' Society.

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Comment

Injunction caps resistance to change

The weight of the opposition facing the boycotting sociology students at the Université de Montréal suggests that the aims of the proposed curriculum proposal pose a real threat to the structure of education.

The students met early in the school year and decided that the present program of the sociology department evaded real life issues and suggested a pilot project to implement positive changes in the curriculum.

The final response from the Administration was the injunction granted yesterday, which is only the culmination of a series of obstructions on the part of Arts and Sciences Dean J-A Levesque, with the purpose of halting what is now becoming a trend towards setting up programs which question the fundamental assumptions of education.

His resistance to the new program has been resolute, and with the introduction of the injunction it appears the people who run universities are willing to go to just about any length to arrest this trend.

Earlier plays included spending \$4000 telegram-

ming the original 70 striking students, threatening them with disqualification of their term, after having claimed that the necessary \$6000 to initiate the students' pilot project was unavailable. And now, when defiance by students makes it expedient, he grants the trivial concession of the money in hopes of deterring the students from their actual objective, a more relevant education.

The injunction, which was likened by some students to the War Measures Act in the severity of its terms, can be likened in its aims as well. For the Superior Court to grant such an injunction which so clearly breaches all pretext of civil rights points out that the justices feel the kind of movement the sociology strike represents is harmful to the stability of present education systems.

The injunction prohibits the students from "impeding, paralyzing, blocking, obstructing, or hampering" the regular process of education at the university by disallowing any "grouping, collective or individual picketing, meeting, rally, direct or indirect agitation" in favour of boycotting classes. It

carries a maximum penalty of \$50,000 or one year in jail for violators.

The students also face another problem in their fight for a useful education. The feelings of sense of unity in purpose that they acquire in the course of the conflict make them vulnerable to proposals to revitalize the mass student organization, AGEUM, at the university. The organization, not unlike our impotent Students' Society, is pushed by pro-ANEQ students. It has already proven itself to be counter-productive in terms of student mobilization. Energies are diverted into countless bureaucratic committees, which, even when granted access to the power structure, are incapable of instituting effective change.

For the social science students to accept such a proposal would only mean stumbling into yet another Administration trap. To look to a bureaucracy to ever effect the fundamental change the sociology proposal demands, is clearly the wrong tack to take.

—Larry Black

Comment

Why Zionism is under attack

In the past few weeks a paranoid reaction has echoed through the pages of the western commercial press in response to the UN resolution on the racist character of Zionism.

A recent Gazette editorial said the resolution "will serve as a cover of respectability for those with the darkest designs for bringing peoples into subjection to authoritarian power." An article in the same paper had described it as an "inversion of history through rewriting in order to serve current political ambitions."

The Gazette editorial warned that the resolution "constitutes an immediate and present threat" to the functioning of the UN.

Indeed the past couple of years has seen important changes in the UN. Once an organization totally dominated by the US, the UN today has become an arena in which the countries and peoples of the third world and non-aligned nations have effectively challenged superpower aspirations for world domination and simultaneously forged new levels of unity among themselves.

The resolution condemning Zionism as being racist is another manifestation of the new third world solidarity in the struggle for national independence and genuine political sovereignty.

A look at some of the major issues which the 30th Assembly of the UN is dealing with shows that everywhere imperialism is on the defensive and people's struggles are progressing.

A draft resolution submitted by Algeria, China, and other countries aims to remove the 40,000

American troops still stationed in south Korea under the United Nations flag.

The questions of Puerto Rican independence, the status of the Panama Canal Zone, and fascist repression in Chile command the attention of the UN and help to show how all of Latin America and the Caribbean are becoming important areas of anti-imperialist struggle.

The push to review the UN Charter to expand the power of the General Assembly while restricting the power of the Security Council is also aimed at giving third world countries greater representation and curbing the ability of the superpowers—the US and the USSR—to veto the demands of the world's peoples.

The attack on Zionism comes in this context and in the context of the struggle for a new world economic order based on the principles of sovereignty, equality, and mutual benefit rather than on exploitation by imperialist countries.

Israel continues to hold large sections of Arab territory and arrogantly attempts to block the efforts of the Palestinian people for self-determination. For the US and the USSR, Israel is a handy tool for maintaining the state of tension in the Middle East which allows them to contend for spheres of influence, places of strategic importance, and oil resources.

The commercial press would have us think that the attack on Zionism is an anti-Semitic attack, that it is racist to call Zionism racist.

The Gazette editorial puts Zionism "in the mainstream of national movements... that has

brought self-determination not just to the nation of Israel, but also to most of the nations that now would brand Zionism racist."

This unsubstantiated assertion ignores the role of Zionism in oppressing the Palestinian people and in collaborating with various leading imperialist powers throughout its history. It also fails to differentiate between the Zionist movement that brought people from all over the world into a land that already belonged to the Palestinian people and the national liberation struggles which attempt to rid a people of foreign domination. The latter may be characterized as a national movement; the former is better characterized as a movement against a nation.

It is through a muddled argument that the Gazette convinces its readers of the opposite of the truth. For it is Zionism that has served to bring people into "subjection to authoritarian power"; it is Zionism that has "inverted history through rewriting in order to serve current political ambitions."

The only bit of truth in the Gazette editorial is that the resolution "constitutes an immediate and present threat" to the functioning of the UN, that is the old imperialist-dominated UN.

The principal progressive force in the world today consists of the oppressed nations rising against imperialism, colonialism, and hegemonism. The attack on Zionism is not an attack on the Jews living in Israel; it is another step forward in the struggle against all ideology that is used for the oppression of people.

—Andrew Plank

Striking students hit by injunction

by Helena Lamed

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Violators face a maximum penalty of \$50,000 or a year in jail. According to latest reports from *Le Jour*, the injunction was granted late yesterday.

Representatives from the various social science departments extended their full support to the struggle of the sociology students. The history students' association advocated continuing the strike despite the injunction. This was greeted with thunderous applause and seemed to indicate the general mood of the students.

The negotiating committee for the sociology students, who began boycotting classes at the end of September after their proposed curriculum was rejected by the administration, said that they were inclined to respect the injunction. Their apparent acquiescence met with disappointment and some hostility from the rest of the assembly.

The students seemed to reach an impasse half-way through their meeting. As it was not clear when the injunction would be obtained, they did not know how long they could legally group on campus. They faced considerable problems in finding a suitable place to meet beyond the boundaries established by the injunction. They finally decided to transform the assembly into a march

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Volume 58

Some 1500 spirited students of Université de Montréal yesterday received news that they would no longer be allowed to demonstrate on campus. So they gave it one last legal workout.

Law students to remain in class

by Michael Ledonna

Quebec law students, who went on strike last year over their program of studies, have been strangely silent this year.

Last year, the students struck for a day demanding changes in their post graduate teaching and testing program.

At the beginning of this school year, similar protest actions by Quebec law students were imminent if the past year's demands had not been appeased.

Last year's strike had been marked by a march on the

Palais de Justice directed at the Quebec Minister of Education.

The protesting students complained about the Quebec Bar Association's six month lecture program which featured a bar test after each month. All of these tests had to be passed by a law student in order to be able to join the Bar. After the six month program, the students had been required to work for a practicing lawyer for eight months.

The vice-president of this year's McGill Law Undergraduate Society says, "The reason the Quebec students were so opposed to this method was

primarily because of a very high failure rate, about 50%. This is why the students were really upset. It wasn't the methods in principle."

The vice-president also claimed that last year's complaints centered around the "poor quality of education in the lectures given by members of the Bar."

This year's instructional program, according to the source is "basically the same as last year's, except that the lecture program is now eight months long instead of six, and the apprentice program is six in-

continued on page 3

Rodinson:

Is peace in the Middle East possible?

by Marc Cassini

Professor Maxime Rodinson, on a two-day Quebec visit from France and considered an expert on the Middle East, delivered an appraisal of the Arab-Israeli situation last evening in the Parish hall of Mary Queen of the World Church.

Rodinson was invited to speak by the Committee for Peace in the Middle East, which, since its establishment last November has been advocating that a free and independent Palestine be set up under the auspices of a Geneva conference.

Rodinson prefaced his speech with the question: "Is peace impossible?" and added that the alternatives facing the

belligerents are total military victory or compromise.

"The root of the problem," said Rodinson in characteristic Parisian drawl, "is that the state of Israel was established in 1948 amidst Arab nations who were set against it."

He addressed this question by focusing on Zionist aspirations in Palestine. "How can Palestine, which has historically been an Arab state, logically become Jewish?"

Rodinson believes, however, that Zionist ideology was historically inevitable. "Events," he stated, "and the traditional messianic aspirations of the Jewish faith have pointed to Jewish nationalism," a phenomenon that Rodinson con-

siders 'Palestinocentrism'.

Rodinson peppered a large part of his speech with sarcasm directed primarily at the relationship between the Jewish faith and Zionist politics. "Originally, the Jews as a whole were paradoxically against Zionism," said Rodinson.

"Strangely enough," he added, "there was no density of Jewish population where Zionism emerged, while nationalism usually springs up in areas with conglomerations of like-minded people."

Part of his exposition was devoted to the misunderstandings that have plagued Arab-Israeli relations. "A basic one is that the Arab language has only

one word for both nationalism and nationality. In other words, the Arab nations interpret Zionism as the assertion of a nationality—which Zionists are not."

Rodinson criticized the Jewish tendency to consider themselves in the same light that Marxists see the proletariat—the embodiment of all exploitation and misery."

Rodinson finally returned to his initial question: "Is peace impossible?"

Rodinson said that a total Israeli military victory, which would force the Arab nations to recognize recent Israeli conquests and to accept Israeli occupation of captured territories, is inconceivable.

"A total Arab victory," said Rodinson, "which would imply the conquest of Israel, and a victory for Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), is equally inconceivable."

Rodinson believes that compromise is the sole solution. He considers the establishment of a free and independent Palestine essential. Rodinson also believes that Israeli conquests will have to stand.

Peace, according to Rodinson is impossible. "The year 1948 was supposed to be the end of Middle East catastrophes. But both sides have committed horrors since then. It is only logical," Rodinson continued, "that both sides will find a place for horror in the future."

today

East Asia Studies Association: Dr. Shuichi Kato will lecture on "Glorification of Death in Japanese Tradition" in McConnell Engineering 204 on Friday, Nov. 7, and not today as announced in yesterday's What's What column.

Interaction McGill: Interaction needs people: If you're interested in peer counselling, and are willing to put in 4-6 hours a week, come to a meeting today at 5 pm, in the Union, room 460.

Anthropology Students Association: A very important Contract Renewal Meeting at 12 in Leacock 738. Purpose: not only to discuss Prof. Felt but also to draw up procedures concerning future contract talks.

Christian Science Organization: Meeting tonight at 7 pm at 3484 Peel Street, Campus Chaplaincy Centre. Learn about healing through spiritual means. All are welcome to attend and share experiences.

Bridge Club: Duplicate game cancelled this week only.

Hillel: "Israel's Battle against Isolation: Shifting Relations with Europe and the Third World" with Walter Eytan...former Israeli Ambassador to France, First Director-General of Israel's Foreign Ministry, Leacock 219 at 8:30 pm. Sponsored by the Committee for Social Justice in the Middle East. Info: 845-9171.

McGill Christian Fellowship: Join us for Dr. Art Van Seters' introduction to the book of Jonah. From 1 to 2 pm in the Newman Centre, 3484 Peel St.

Books for Prisoners: The John Howard Society is requesting people to donate books to prisoners in the Archambault Maximum Security Institute in Ste. Anne des Plaines. Stick books in the box in the Union lobby today through next week. Be generous, after all, none of us would want to be put away for years. For large donations call Eric 935-5481.

Motorcycle Club: Meeting at 1 pm in Union 307. Party report.

Debating Union: Essentials of rabble-rousing and the usual antics starting at 7:30 pm in Union B42, home of the verbal cortex. Videotape your own debate at Concordia at 8:30 too.

Women's Intramural Volleyball: Games Tonight: 5:30 pm - P.E. I vs Management, Medicine vs Arts and Science. 6 pm - P. and OT vs Medicine, Management vs P.E. II. 6:30 pm - Law vs P. and OT, Arts and Science vs P.E. I. 7 pm - Medicine vs P.E. II, Law vs Management.

Women's Studies Steering Committee: Open meeting of the Women's Studies Steering Committee to discuss future plans for Women's Studies at McGill. All interested faculty and students are welcome. Union 457-458, 4:30 pm.

Capitalism takes a Halliday: Jon Halliday, author of "A Political History of Japanese Capitalism", will speak on The Japanese State and the Crisis of Japanese Capitalism, 4 pm, Leacock 219.

around campus

Gay McGill to date

Wednesday evening, October 29, the Students' Society granted Gay McGill a \$1,000 temporary operating budget. A more detailed version of the original budget in full has been

submitted to the Financial Committee of the Students' Society, subject to approval at the next Council meeting.

Previously discussed projects and activities can now be reconsidered with an aim towards their implementation. Areas of interest to be discussed at the upcoming meeting of Gay McGill include: our position vis-a-vis the Students' Society, dances and socials to be held during the rest of the year, and general participation of members.

The meeting will be held Wednesday evening, Nov. 5, at 7 pm on the North Balcony, 4th floor, Union Building. All members and other interested gay students are urged to attend and give their active support.

Interim Executive Committee of Gay McGill

classifieds

These ads may be placed in the advertising office at the University Centre from 9 am to 5 pm. Ads received by 10 o'clock appear the following day. Rates: 3 consecutive insertions—\$3.00 maximum 20 words. 15 cents per extra word.

WANTED

IT CAN'T HAPPEN WITHOUT YOU! Combined Jewish Appeal—the folks who bring you Jewish Studies Courses, the "Y", Camp B'nai B'rith & Wooden Acres, The Sadye Bronfman Centre, Golem Coffee House, Hillel & much more—need you to help keep it happening. We need volunteers to man a phonathon for the appeal next week. Use your talents of persuasion to support something you like. Info. Robert 845-9171 [days] or 733-8349 [eves].

Driving SOUTH? I want a ride to Connecticut (or NYC) for weekend of Nov. 7-9. After 8 pm Mon, 931-5670. Will share driving and expenses.

Person knowledgeable in health food diets to arrange special Sabbath menus for Chabad House. Call 842-6616.

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'Prejudices should never be represented in a nation's laws'

by Marc Cassini

"It's bad enough when an individual sincerely feels that blacks are inferior. But prejudices of that nature should never be represented in a nation's laws and constitution."

These words, spoken by Philip Slayton, associate professor of law at McGill, capture in a nutshell the current controversy raging over Canada's immigration policy.

In an article that appeared in *The Gazette* (Oct. 7), Slayton criticized public furor over the "sudden invasion of Canadian cities (notably Montreal, Toronto, and Vancouver) by foreigners." He also disagrees with the assumption that an influx of immigrants damages the Canadian economy.

Slayton believes that the Green Paper, published last spring by the Department of Manpower and Immigration, incorporates these prejudices.

The Green Paper has a mandate to explore the possibilities that face the federal government in the determination of a new Immigration Act. It hopes to connect the urban sprawl, the decline in rural population and the oversupply of skilled technicians with immigration.

According to Professor Slayton, the Green Paper implies that there is a need to block certain ethnic groups, mostly non-whites from third world nations, in order to ensure "social harmony".

According to Professor Slayton, Canada's existing Immigration Act makes it difficult for an immigrant from the third world to gain entrance into Canada. Other regulations (and now the act itself) make admission contingent upon an immigrant's ability to accumulate certain "points". These

points correspond to education, technical skill, and experience. The more education, skill and experience an immigrant has, the more points he or she is awarded. Consequently, the more points one has, the better one's chances are of being admitted into Canada.

Education and technical ability are for the most part more readily available to European Caucasians than to an individual from Bangladesh, India, or the Caribbean.

Professor Slayton is also appalled by a suggestion put forward by an assistant deputy minister in the Department of Manpower and Immigration that immigrants would have to agree to live in a remote "work-starved" area of the country for a specified period of time. An immigrant would be denied social services if he broke this agreement.

"Not only is it morally wrong," said Slayton, "but the government could be attacked on constitutional grounds."

Flipping through a volume of *The Canadian Bill of Rights*, Slayton pointed out that "anyone in Canada—not necessarily a citizen—but anyone, shall not be coerced to do anything he does not want to do."

"Perhaps," said Slayton, "the government could induce immigrants to live in work-starved areas by making the prospect attractive. For instance, an immigrant who would agree to work in northern Ontario or Chibougamau would be exempt from paying federal income tax for a couple of years. But unconditional coercion is out of the question."

Another proposal which has been advanced is to grant chosen immigrants probationary landed status. The new arrival would be allowed to remain in Canada on a permanent basis if, at the end of a year or two, he or she had shown an ability to integrate

into society and contribute to the country.

Professor Slayton considers this proposal equally ridiculous. "It would be morally insufferable to deport an immigrant after twelve or eighteen months simply because he had added nothing to Canada."

Slayton does not endorse the belief that immigrants damage the economy and increase unemployment.

"No one," he said, "has ever proven to me that immigrants have taken jobs that Canadian citizens would otherwise have had. If immigrants affect the economy at all, I would say that the opposite would be the case."

Slayton went on to say that "an immigrant in Canada needs a house, clothes; he eats food. He is generating work and is, therefore, stimulating, not harming, the economy."

He added that "one thing we don't realize is that Canada is a nation built by immigrants. It is significant that in 1913, for instance, Canada admitted 400,000 immigrants and the years adjacent to it had figures just as high. The figure for 1973 was only 184,000."

Professor Slayton does not feel that the Green Paper should be the subject of too much criticism.

"The government is sensitive to the people's wishes," he said. "But they have to be constantly reminded to legislate in a rational manner. They must not incorporate our racist prejudices into our laws."

Slayton believes that the existing Immigration Act brims with inadequacies that need to be considered before a new one is even attempted. The act contains provisions on "prohibited classes", groups of people that, under no circumstances, are admitted into Canada. The prohibited classes include (in the exact language used in the document) "idiots, morons, imbeciles and other-

wise insane individuals; people suffering from tuberculosis, blindness, deafness, 'dumbness', and other physical ailments and deformities; prostitutes, pimps, and homosexuals."

"At present," concluded Professor Slayton, "inquiry officers have too much power. An officer can deport an immigrant without consulting a higher authority. And, of course, a fundamental aspect of democratic law is that no one can simultaneously be prosecutor and judge."

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Striking...

continued from page 1

on the administration building to demonstrate their unity and resolve, and then to wait for the actual delivery of the injunction today.

They marched up to the tower and grouped, chanting, on the stairs of the main entrance to the University. There they were told of the Dean's concession. There was general jubilation, and the Dean's emphasis that "a precedent has not been set" was soundly jeered.

But the injunction is still effective, and some of the more militant students favour "unlimited strike action until these repressive 'mesures de guerre' against the students are repealed." They fear that the

Dean's granting of the funds may simply be a red herring to pacify the students on the immediate issue.

The social science students have arranged for a meeting today, off-campus to decide on a final course of action. It seems that they will return to class by Wednesday.

Law...

continued from page 1

stead of eight, so that it still works out to fourteen months. The difference is that the students have more time between tests."

One of the demands of last year's striking law students was that the lecture program be taken out of the hands of the Provincial Bar and be given

under the universities' auspices.

This will happen in 1976, according to the Law Undergraduate Society source, because, "The government doesn't want to spend money by sponsoring professional corporations, so that professional training will be given at Université du Québec; run jointly by the faculty and the Bar."

"In effect, then," said the source, "the \$1,000,000 formerly given to the Bar is now given to the university."

There have been no protests this year about the methods of instruction or testing because the results on the tests so far have been much better than those of last year, possibly because of the longer time the students have to cover the same material.

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like to know
about us,
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CANADIAN IMPERIAL
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MCGILL DAILY

The McGill Daily is published five times a week by the Students' Society of McGill University, 3480 McTavish Street, Montreal. Editorial opinions expressed in these pages are not necessarily the official opinions of the Students' Society.

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Comment

Injunction caps resistance to change

The weight of the opposition facing the boycotting sociology students at the Université de Montréal suggests that the aims of the proposed curriculum proposal pose a real threat to the structure of education.

The students met early in the school year and decided that the present program of the sociology department evaded real life issues and suggested a pilot project to implement positive changes in the curriculum.

The final response from the Administration was the injunction granted yesterday, which is only the culmination of a series of obstructions on the part of Arts and Sciences Dean J-A Levesque, with the purpose of halting what is now becoming a trend towards setting up programs which question the fundamental assumptions of education.

His resistance to the new program has been resolute, and with the introduction of the injunction it appears the people who run universities are willing to go to just about any length to arrest this trend.

Earlier plays included spending \$4000 telegram-

ming the original 70 striking students, threatening them with disqualification of their term, after having claimed that the necessary \$6000 to initiate the students' pilot project was unavailable. And now, when defiance by students makes it expedient, he grants the trivial concession of the money in hopes of deterring the students from their actual objective, a more relevant education.

The injunction, which was likened by some students to the War Measures Act in the severity of its terms, can be likened in its aims as well. For the Superior Court to grant such an injunction which so clearly breaches all pretext of civil rights points out that the justices feel the kind of movement the sociology strike represents is harmful to the stability of present education systems.

The injunction prohibits the students from "impeding, paralyzing, blocking, obstructing, or hampering" the regular process of education at the university by disallowing any "grouping, collective or individual picketing, meeting, rally, direct or indirect agitation" in favour of boycotting classes. It

carries a maximum penalty of \$50,000 or one year in jail for violators.

The students also face another problem in their fight for a useful education. The feelings of sense of unity in purpose that they acquire in the course of the conflict make them vulnerable to proposals to revitalize the mass student organization, AGEUM, at the university. The organization, not unlike our impotent Students' Society, is pushed by pro-ANEQ students. It has already proven itself to be counter-productive in terms of student mobilization. Energies are diverted into countless bureaucratic committees, which, even when granted access to the power structure, are incapable of instituting effective change.

For the social science students to accept such a proposal would only mean stumbling into yet another Administration trap. To look to a bureaucracy to ever effect the fundamental change the sociology proposal demands, is clearly the wrong tack to take.

—Larry Black

Comment

Why Zionism is under attack

In the past few weeks a paranoid reaction has echoed through the pages of the western commercial press in response to the UN resolution on the racist character of Zionism.

A recent Gazette editorial said the resolution "will serve as a cover of respectability for those with the darkest designs for bringing peoples into subjection to authoritarian power." An article in the same paper had described it as an "inversion of history through rewriting in order to serve current political ambitions."

The Gazette editorial warned that the resolution "constitutes an immediate and present threat" to the functioning of the UN.

Indeed the past couple of years has seen important changes in the UN. Once an organization totally dominated by the US, the UN today has become an arena in which the countries and peoples of the third world and non-aligned nations have effectively challenged superpower aspirations for world domination and simultaneously forged new levels of unity among themselves.

The resolution condemning Zionism as being racist is another manifestation of the new third world solidarity in the struggle for national independence and genuine political sovereignty.

A look at some of the major issues which the 30th Assembly of the UN is dealing with shows that everywhere imperialism is on the defensive and people's struggles are progressing.

A draft resolution submitted by Algeria, China, and other countries aims to remove the 40,000

American troops still stationed in south Korea under the United Nations flag.

The questions of Puerto Rican Independence, the status of the Panama Canal Zone, and fascist repression in Chile command the attention of the UN and help to show how all of Latin America and the Caribbean are becoming important areas of anti-imperialist struggle.

The push to review the UN Charter to expand the power of the General Assembly while restricting the power of the Security Council is also aimed at giving third world countries greater representation and curbing the ability of the superpowers—the US and the USSR—to veto the demands of the world's peoples.

The attack on Zionism comes in this context and in the context of the struggle for a new world economic order based on the principles of sovereignty, equality, and mutual benefit rather than on exploitation by imperialist countries.

Israel continues to hold large sections of Arab territory and arrogantly attempts to block the efforts of the Palestinian people for self-determination. For the US and the USSR, Israel is a handy tool for maintaining the state of tension in the Middle East which allows them to contend for spheres of influence, places of strategic importance, and oil resources.

The commercial press would have us think that the attack on Zionism is an anti-Semitic attack, that it is racist to call Zionism racist.

The Gazette editorial puts Zionism "in the mainstream of national movements... that has

brought self-determination not just to the nation of Israel, but also to most of the nations that now would brand Zionism racist."

This unsubstantiated assertion ignores the role of Zionism in oppressing the Palestinian people and in collaborating with various leading imperialist powers throughout its history. It also fails to differentiate between the Zionist movement that brought people from all over the world into a land that already belonged to the Palestinian people and the national liberation struggles which attempt to rid a people of foreign domination. The latter may be characterized as a national movement; the former is better characterized as a movement against a nation.

It is through a muddled argument that the Gazette convinces its readers of the opposite of the truth. For it is Zionism that has served to bring people into "subjection to authoritarian power"; it is Zionism that has "inverted history through rewriting in order to serve current political ambitions."

The only bit of truth in the Gazette editorial is that the resolution "constitutes an immediate and present threat" to the functioning of the UN, that is the old imperialist-dominated UN.

The principal progressive force in the world today consists of the oppressed nations rising against imperialism, colonialism, and hegemonism. The attack on Zionism is not an attack on the Jews living in Israel; it is another step forward in the struggle against all ideology that is used for the oppression of people.

—Andrew Plank